The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2 1871. NO. 28.

WASHINGTON.

Appointment of a Counsellor Under the Treaty.

Steady Increase in the Business of the Post Office.

Views of the President Relative to the Ku-Klux Act.

Statement of the Public Debt for September.

An Insult Ten Years Old Avenged by the State Department.

COUNSELLOR UNDER THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day, the counsellor under the Treaty of Washington was agreed upon. The President positively refuses to give the appointment to the public until it is known whether it is accepted. It is believed, however, from previous intimations in this direction, that Edwards Pierrepont will be the man.

RESIGNATION.

Captain Robert Clark, Assessor of the First Georgia District, has resigned, and the resignation has been accepted, to take effect as soon as his successor is appointed and qualified.

THE BUSINESS OF THE POST OFFICE

is increasing in a very satisfactory manner. The cash receipts for the past month were over $1,000 in excess of any corresponding month in previous history.

ALABAMA FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

THE KU-KLUX.

The despatches sent from here to the effect that martial law was about to be declared in certain districts in South Carolina, because of the Ku-Klux outrages, are somewhat premature. Senator Scott, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, made strong representations to the President with regard to the chaotic condition of affairs in York and Spartanburg Counties, and recommended that the most stringent features of the Ku-Klux bill be enforced for the protection of Union men there; but the President, while expressing the most earnest desire to do all in his power for the protection of Union men, thought that martial law should only be declared under the most extreme circumstances, and that the present exigency hardly warranted such action; it would be better to await further advices from disaffected districts, and, if it became evident that no other policy was feasible, he should order the military authorities to take possession.

To the Associated Press.

DEBT STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER.

PERSONAL.

The President left Washington to-night for Long Branch. He will resume his residence here about October 1.

THREE PER CENTS CALLED IN.

RESIGNATION.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE REVERE DISASTER.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest.

MISSOURI.

Live Stock Markets.

BUFFALO.

KANSAS CITY.

FOREIGN.

Grateful Message from Thiers to the French Assembly.

Ravages of the Cholera in Russia.

France.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—M. Thiers sent to the Assembly, to-day, his first message since the prolongation of his powers. He thanks the Assembly for its expression of confidence, repeats his protestations of devotion to the country, and hopes to succeed in the rehabilitation of France.

Russia.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Great Britain.

China.

Persia.

Germany.

Spain.

Italy.

IOWA.

Fell Through a Hatchway—Flat Cars—Coal Mining—Right of Way Secured—Pomological.

RAILROAD NEWS

Peninsular Road.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Peoria & Rock Island Road.

Forging Railway Tickets.

The Cotton Crop.

Double Tragedy.

Fire in Utah.

NEW YORK.

Tone of the Money, Gold, Stock, and Grain Markets.

Exposition of the Iniquities of the House of Detention in Ludlow Street.

Further Details of the Bowlesby and Post Abortion Cases.

Heavy Damages Received for the Infringement of a Patent.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The money market was more active, but without change in rates. Call loans range from 5 to 6 per cent, and prime business paper 5 to 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

THE GOLD MARKET

THE STOCK MARKET

MR. HENRY CLEWS

DRY GOODS.

BREADSTUFFS.

INIQUITIES OF THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.

(To the Associated Press.)

THE POST ABORTION CASE.

THE BOWLESBY ABORTION.

BROOKLYN ASSESSMENTS.

THE QUARANTINE FRAUDS.

MURDER AT SEA.

DECREE FOR INFRINGEMENT.

POLITICAL.

The Revolt of the German Democracy of New York.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Republican Feud in New York.

Arrest of Senator Clayton—The Arkansas Democracy.

Judicial Nomination in Minnesota.

Address by Senator Morrill.

Waiting for the President.

ILLINOIS.

A Sensation in Social Circles—A Wedding Interrupted—Religious Intolerance.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 31.

Movements of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—Locomotive Boiler Explosion—Funeral of Dr. Stephenson—The State Woman's Hospital—Anderson Steam Heater Company.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Confirmation Services at Aurora by Bishop Whitehouse.

Henry County Fair.

TENNESSEE.

An Offender Shot by an Officer—The State Debt.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS

Hamlin, Hale & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
Offer to Cash Buyers: American Cottons, Woollens, and Flannels, by the package, at low prices.
Also,
A very complete stock of Notions, Hosiery, and Gloves, in large or small quantities.
WABASH-AV. AND WASHINGTON-ST.

SAVINGS BANK.
The Commercial Loan Company
SAVINGS BANK
60 NORTH CLARK STREET, CORNER OF MICHIGAN.
Capital, - - $100,000.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
TOLMAN WHEELER, Pres't. FRED. MEYER, Cash'r.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5 PACKAGES
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
TO EXCHANGE FOR
Greenbacks
OR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT CHICAGO
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

PIANOS.
STEINWAY'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
SMITH & NIXON,
150 South Clark-st.

IRON BEDSTEADS.
CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD
Manufacturing Company,
251 and 253 East Kinzie-st.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
BURKITT & SUTTON have removed to
133 and 135 State-st.,
YARNS, ZEPHYRS, AND HOSIERY,
IN A FEW DAYS.

CLAM CHOWDER.
CLAM CHOWDER,
At Frank Munroe's Green Room,
TO-NIGHT.

HARDWARE.
HARDWARE.

HATS AND CAPS.
LOOMIS & CO.
95 Clark-st.,
Are in constant receipt of the
FALL STYLES
IN
HATS AND CAPS,
Elegant Patterns,
LOWEST PRICES.
Agent for Melton, London.

HATS.
GENTS' DRESS SILK
HATS,
And all the New and Nobby Styles of Soft and Stiff Hats.
BARNES & CO.,
The Leading Hatters of the West,
CORNER WASHINGTON & CLARK-STS.

HATS!
Fall Styles!
Latest Out!
BROADWAY SILK HAT,
CHESTNUT-ST. HAT,
YOUNG GENTS' SILK HAT.
124 Dearborn-st.
O. A. COOPER, Agent.

HATS!
Fall Styles now Ready, at
EMERSON'S,
85 LAKE-ST., Tremont House.

DUNLAP.
The Dress Silk Hat (Fall Pattern) of this celebrated Fifth-av. Hatter we introduce (this) Saturday.
BREWSTER, Hatter,
AND IMPORTER OF ENGLISH HATS,
SHERMAN HOUSE.

RUBBER BLANKETS.
RUBBER BLANKETS
AT RETAIL,
Which cost Uncle Samuel $4.75 each, and the last lot of Government Rubber Blankets you will ever see; have just been sold in Philadelphia, and we have secured them. You all know what they are desirable for: Say for camping purposes, for beds in cases of sickness, for making water-proof aprons for tanners, curriers, oystermen, fishermen, and others engaged in wet or damp business; also, for covers or garments for men, women, and children, coverings for horses, loads of merchandise, haycocks, and thousands of other purposes; and we shall sell them just for the purpose of RAISING A RUSH and introducing our RUBBER BARGAIN WAREHOUSE to thousands of new customers, for $1.75 each.
BOSTON SQUARE-DEALING
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
147 and 149 Clark-st.
P. S.—Don't wait, but rush, for you will never see the like again; and any man who ever saw a rubber blanket knows that our statement is correct. Send your cash, for if we send them C. O. D. you must pay for cash collection.

FURNISHING GOODS.
WELCH, MARGETSON & CO.,
16 & 17 Cheapside, London,
MANUFACTURERS & WAREHOUSEMEN
Gentlemen's Ties, Shirts, Collars, Flannels, Spun Silk and Fancy Cotton Shirtings, Scarves, Mufflers, Puggarees, Braces, Belts, Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Rugs, Umbrellas, Portmanteaux, Hat Cases, &c., &c.
MANUFACTORIES: { BRIDGE-PLACE, SOUTHWARK; FOYLE-ST., LONDONDERRY.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

NORMAL SCHOOL TIME TABLE
COOK COUNTY
Normal School Trains.
An Accommodation Train leaves the Rock Island Depot at 8.45 A. M., running to the School Grounds, and returns at close of School, 3.30 P. M. The Dummy Train leaves the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Depot at 8.00 A. M., for the School, and returns at 4.00 P. M.
These trains stop at all necessary intermediate points.
School opens Monday, September 4.
For particulars send for Catalogue and Circular.
D. S. WENTWORTH,
Englewood, Ill.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
BOYS'
School Suits.
A large line of NEW GOODS will be found at
COLLINS' BOYS' CLOTHING STORE,
74 RANDOLPH-ST.

OCULIST.
DR. B. B. SCHWARZBACH,
OCULIST.

WALTHAM WATCHES.
$14 A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH
In COIN SILVER CASES for $14.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
PUBLISHERS' ANNUAL LETTER
TO
PUBLISHERS & SCHOOL OFFICERS.
THE BEST AIDS TO TEACHING.
LATEST CONDITION OF KNOWLEDGE.
A JUSTIFIABLE PRIDE.
ACCEPTABLE TO TEACHER AND LEARNER.
LEFT ENDURING MONUMENTS.
EMINENT LIVING EDUCATORS.
CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D.
WATSON'S ELEGANT NEW READERS.
CLARK'S NEW NORMAL GRAMMAR.
YOUNG DR. J. D. STEELE
"BARNES' BRIEF HISTORY."
OTHER NEW BOOKS
IMPROVED FURNITURE.
FOLDING DESK AND SETTEE.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION,
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
111 and 113 William-st., New York, and 159 State-st., Chicago.

School Books.
Books for all the Schools can be had at
GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD'S,
145 Dearborn-st.

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EDITORIAL FROM THE LADIES' CHICAGO MAGAZINE.
The Imperial Parlors

EVANSTON PROPERTY.
NORTH EVANSTON
GROVE
PROPERTY.
All Lots 50x150 Feet,
Fronting on wide Avenues, from 75 to 150 feet wide.
This village is but a short ride from Chicago—is near to the Lake and the Evanston Colleges, and is being rapidly improved. Good inducements offered parties who will build good houses.
JOHN CULVER,
No. 65 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE.
HARLEM.
FOR SALE.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
General Agency for Illinois,
Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
No. 161 Washington-st., Chicago.
STEARNS, DICKINSON & CO.,
General Agents.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.
DISSOLUTION.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
$1,000 TO ANYBODY!
SEELY'S
VANILLA & LEMON
EXTRACTS!

EXCURSIONS.
EXCURSION TO MILWAUKEE.
The Large and Splendid Side-Wheel Steamer
SHEBOYGAN,

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.
ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
Hurlbut & Edsall,
32 LAKE-ST.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
PURE DRUGS,
Standard Chemicals,
Pure Dye Stuffs,
Window Glass,
Glass Ware,
Soda Ash,
Caustic Soda,
Sal Soda,
Rosin,
Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

CIRCULAR.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. A. WEED & CO., for the carrying on of the general IMPORTING AND JOBBING OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES at 32 Lake-st., on the second floor.
WM. A. WEED,
HORACE A. HURLBUT,
BARTON EDSALL.

NEW BOOKS.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
POETRY OF REASON AND CONSCIENCE.
Immortality and Worth of the Soul,
AND MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.
BY JAMES B. WALKER, D. D.,
HENRY A. SUMNER,

STAR STUDIES.
By E. COLBERT,
OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
Tells all that is known about Star Chemistry, and the conditions of existence on Planets and Stars.

TEA AND COFFEE POT.
THE NATIONAL
COFFEE POT!
30,000 Families in the United States use them.
145,000 Persons praise the "National" every day!
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
WEST MERIDEN, CONN.
NATIONAL TEA AND COFFEE POT CO.,
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ST. CAROLINE'S COURT HOTEL,
Elizabeth, near cor. Washington-st.
JAMES L. BURNS, Proprietor.
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
Cor. Irving Place and Sixteenth-st.,
NEW YORK.
CHAS. B. FERRIN.

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FIRST-CLASS OFFICES
TO RENT.
The basement and first floor offices in the HARTFORD BUILDING, 49 La Salle-st., are now offered for rent; warmed by steam; superior vaults; rent low. Suitable for banking or first-class commission offices. Apply to
G. F. BISSELL, Gen'l Ag't.
OFFICES TO RENT.
Two Offices in Shepherd's Building.
Inquire ... Room 12.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
D. J. LINDSAY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAS OPENED WITH A CHOICE STOCK OF
FALL GOODS
73 DEARBORN-ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
For Sale or Rent.

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DOG TAX NOTICE.
C. T. HOTCHKISS, City Clerk.

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MUNGER'S
LAUNDRY,
86 Dearborn-st.

SHADE TREES.
Park and Street Improvement.

CLOTHING.
MORSE, LOOMIS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
74, 76 and 78 Michigan-av., Chicago,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO THEIR STOCK OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS!
The largest and most complete ever opened in the West. With the very best facilities for manufacturing, and having purchased our goods for cash before the advance, we are prepared to make lower prices than any other House.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
BOOKS,
PAPER,
ENVELOPES.
FOR SALE AT
LOWEST RATES,
BY
Cobb, Andrews & Co.
81 & 83 Lake-st.
We are Sole Agents for the Celebrated
DIAMOND
MILLS
Linen Writing Papers.
Dealers are requested to call and examine our stock of
BLANK BOOKS
COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
81 and 83 Lake-st.

WAREHOUSING.
IMPORTANT TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.
UNITED STATES
Warehouse Company
OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $558,600
WHEAT ....1 ct per bushel per month
CORN ....1 ct per bushel per month
OATS ....3-4 ct per bushel per month

STARCH.
DURYEAS'
SATIN GLOSS
STARCH.
In 6-lb. Boxes and 1-lb. Papers.
TRY IT!
Gives a BEAUTIFUL WHITE and GLOSSY FINISH, besides renders fabrics very durable.
NO OTHER STARCH SO EASILY USED OR SO ECONOMICAL.
USE IT ONCE AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.
DURYEAS'
SUPERIOR STARCH.
Also for Laundry.
DURYEAS'
IMPROVED
CORN STARCH AND
MAIZENA.
MADE WITH GREAT CARE FROM THE CHOICEST CORN.
The Best in the World,
"PERFECTION OF QUALITY."
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.
HENRY C. SMITH, Agent,
106 South Water-st., Chicago.
WM. DURYEA, General Agent,
49 & 51 Park-place, N. Y. City.

CIGARS.
HAVANA CIGARS.
PARK & TILFORD,
921 and 923 Broadway.
New York, Aug. 1, 1871.

MUSIC BOOKS.
NOW READY:
EMERSON'S SINGING SCHOOL.
Part 1—A Good Elementary Course.
2—A Fine Collection of Secular Music.
3—A Number of Church Tunes and Anthems.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
For High Schools!
THE HOUR OF SINGING.
OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

FLOUR.
OLD WHEAT FLOUR.
To Bakers and Shippers.
We have a stock of fresh ground Flour from prime OLD SPRING WHEAT. For sale low. NORTON & CO.
Oriental Mills, Madison-st. Bridge.

SCALES.
FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
VICTOR SCALES
VICTOR SCALE CO.
Chicago House, 158 State-st.

DRESS GOODS AND CARPETS.
Dress Goods.
New importations in Fall Dress Goods. Elegant colorings in Satteen Francais and Velour Plaids. New Shades in Plain Satteens, Serges, and French Poplins for Walking Suits.
Carpets.
Choice Patterns of Body Brussels of our own importation. Also, the largest stock of common Carpets and Oil Cloths in Chicago.
Hamlin, Hale & Co.,
WABASH-AV. & WASHINGTON-ST.

EDUCATIONAL.
DYHRENFURTH
Practical Business
COLLEGE,
Nos. 116 and 118 Randolph-st.
In Charge of Practical Business Men.

BROOKS SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
ON THE HIGHLANDS, AT
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
MISS MARY B. JOHNSON,
Brooks Seminary, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Dyhrenfurth College.
The COLLEGIATE AND HIGH SCHOOLS for boys, the YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, and the BUSINESS COLLEGE have been newly and elegantly furnished, and will be reopened Monday, September 4. For Scholarships and Circulars apply at 116 and 118 Randolph-st.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

EVANSTON COLLEGE
FOR LADIES.
Autumn Trimester begins Sept. 13.

KENWOOD SEMINARY,
HYDE PARK, ILL.

KEMPER HALL,

PALMER'S ACADEMY
229 Wabash-av.,
W. D. PALMER, Principal.

THE WEST SIDE ACADEMY,
14 North Sheldon-st.

MISSES E. & B. GRANT'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

St. Francis Xavier's Academy,

MISS LATIMER'S SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE,
413 West Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGAY INSTITUTE,

MRS. EDWARD E. WHITE,

The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

M. C. HAMES, City Circulator.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1871.

THE SYNDICATE AGAIN.

[illegible]

We are glad to find a newspaper that takes some notice of the charge that Secretary Boutwell has transcended or violated the law of Congress by giving to the so-called "Syndicate" a commission from three to six times greater than the law allows. Whether he has done so or not is a question of fact sure to be made plain before many months go by. We gave our reasons for supposing that he has done so—they were not exactly the reasons which the Detroit *Post* enumerates, but no matter for that. We repeat that, "in the absence of any testimony to the contrary, there is a strong probability that it has been done;" and we shall await the testimony with considerable confidence that it will disclose the state of facts we have alleged.

Everybody knows that the law contemplated that the new bonds should either be sold at par for coin or that they should be exchanged at par for the existing 5-20s, less one-half of one per cent allowed for printing, advertising, and commissions. We undertake to say that this has not been done. We undertake to say that the anonymous telegrams which have flooded the country, purporting to come from Washington, New York, and London, implying that a sale or exchange at par had been effected, are lies. We believe that the Syndicate have been paid nearly two millions of dollars in gold *more* than the law contemplated or allowed, and we apprehend that they have been paid a much larger sum even than that. We say, also, that the Secretary had as good a right to pay them four millions as two millions, and that the next Secretary will have an equally good right to pay a similar ring eight millions, or any other sum.

Now, we are either right or wrong in our surmises. We shall be very happy to see the evidence to show that we are wrong, for we have no interest in seeing the United States held up before the world as the chief actor in a Peter Funk operation, so greatly damaging to its own good name and credit.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.

Since the adjournment of Congress it has been assumed that, in deference to the expressed sentiment and wishes of the people, the further projects for annexation or buying San Domingo had been abandoned. Such has been the accepted understanding of the public, and therefore little or nothing has been said concerning it. But from the latest report it would seem that the public are laboring under a wrong impression, and that the United States Government is lending the aid of the naval forces to back up the speculative operations of a New York ring. One of the stipulations with Baez was that if the treaty were ratified he was to be paid $150,000 within a certain time. Congress made no such appropriation, though Baez, like all other scoundrels who are trafficking away their country's interests, has been clamoring for the money. Keeping himself in power only by a division of the spoils among his needy associates, the failure to get money would leave him without a follower. As it is, he owes his officers an arrear of a year's salaries. Under these circumstances his American partners organized a sort of syndicate, subscribed the $150,000, paid it over, and took Baez's assignment of his claim, on expectation of getting that sum of money out of the United States Treasury. But Baez needs more than money. He needs force to keep him in office, and that force has been furnished him for nearly two years by the United States, in the shape of one or more vessels of war in the waters of San Domingo, under orders to treat as an act of hostility against the United States any attempt by the people of San Domingo or any others to interfere with or depose the adventurer, who, while claiming to be the Executive of the republic, is openly and publicly endeavoring to sell it for money to the United States.

It is believed that, if the national vessels were withdrawn, the Dominicans would depose Baez within forty-eight hours, if, indeed, they did not deal with him more summarily. The advance of the $150,000 by the New York syndicate has made it necessary, we suppose, for the government, notwithstanding the abandonment of the annexation scheme, to keep a vessel of war on that coast to protect the American capital thus vested in Baez and his contract. The latest news from the island is that ex-President Cabral and the anti-Baez party have formed a provisional government, with the capital at Los Matas, and that a well-organized attack is to be made upon the forces of Baez, which are collected at Azna. All this is made important from the additional statement that the "United States war steamer Nantucket has left Samana and at present is cruising near Azna to co-operate by sea"—with Baez.

What is a United States vessel doing in those waters co-operating with Baez, if the annexation of San Domingo has been abandoned? What right has that vessel to interfere, under any circumstances, to protect Baez against his own people or against anybody? Such an act, if true, is an act of war,—of war initiated by the United States without the sanction of Congress, and against the almost unanimous wishes of that body. It is time that this wretched traffic with Baez was given up; the miserable speculation has been sustained by the government long enough, and the government ought to so far respect the sentiment of the American people as to recall the naval forces in San Domingo waters, and leave Baez and the people of that republic to settle their accounts with each other in their own way.

A deplorable calamity occurred on the island of St. Thomas on the 21st ultimo, and was reported in our telegraphic news yesterday. The island was plowed and cross-plowed by hurricanes and gales from all points of the compass in succession. So disastrous was the event that hundreds of lives are reported destroyed, and not a house left uninjured in all the island. An earthquake accompanied the tornado, but the elements below ground were not as fatal this time as those above.

This is the island for which Mr. Seward bound (so far as he could) the United States to pay seven millions and a half in gold. And there is another island, a little south of St. Thomas, hardly less subject to tornadoes and earthquakes, and much more so to malarious pestilence, which certain patriotic Americans are anxious to purchase for the territorial glory of this great nation. If we should acquire one or two of these nests of storm and pestilence, and populate them with some of our own restless people, the accounts of devastation and death which are so frequently received from them would be far more harrowing than now, for there would then be far more of value, both in life and property, to be destroyed. Nothing is more evident than that those islands were not intended for the habitation of any such property-accumulating, monument-building race as our own.

BEN BUTLER'S PATENT.

In one of Butler's speeches in Massachusetts he elaborated his plan for the amelioration of labor in the following proposition:

"I have reflected considerably upon this topic. I observe that within the last thirty years the progress of invention in machinery have been such that its production has increased *four-fold*. That is to say, by the aid of machinery, the workman can now produce four times as much as he could a quarter of a century ago. * * * * *

"The share of the workmen in this increased production can only be obtained in the reduction of the hours of labor. It cannot be done by raising the wages of labor, because the very facility and fecundity of production by machinery lessens the demand for labor so that wages cannot rise beyond a given point."

It is probable that Benjamin may have overstated the increase in production resulting from the inventions in machinery; but, assuming that his statement is correct, it only renders the fallacy of his reasoning the more apparent. Production is the end sought by the employment of both machinery and of manual labor. If the amount produced thirty years ago required a given amount of manual labor, and the same amount of manual labor now, aided by the machinery, produces four times as much as thirty years ago, the laborer as well as the community generally shares all the advantage of the increased production. Increased production is the great beneficial end sought. That man is truthfully styled a public benefactor who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, and it is immaterial whether the multiplication of product is caused by manual labor or by machinery, the result is the same. In some cases machinery has more largely superseded manual labor than in others, and the benefaction is increased as the amount of manual labor necessary to the production is decreased. The natural end sought is abundance, and the greater the abundance the more prosperous, happy, and wealthy the people, whether that abundance is the result of tilling the soil by the use of the steam plow, instead of the spade, or by making the cloth in the loom, instead of by the hand.

When machinery produces four pairs of boots where one would be produced by manual labor alone, the shoemakers, as consumers, share the benefits of the increased production in common with the rest of mankind. When this increase is general, and the production of all commodities is four-fold, all men are benefited, and, as the cost of the thing produced is, or ought to be, reduced in the like proportion, the demand for consumption is increased, and the aggregate number of men actually employed in producing is not in any way lessened by the introduction of machinery.

There has not yet been invented any machinery which can be run without human direction. The reaper and the horses, if left alone, would destroy more than they reap. The steam engine and the spindle require human aid to feed, direct, and govern them. When the engineer leaves his post the engine must stop. When the operatives of a cotton mill stop, the machinery must cease to produce. When machinery and men work together but eight hours, their daily production must be one-fifth less than if they worked ten hours. Consequently, when production is reduced to four-fifths, and the cost of that production remains the same as that of five-fifths, the inexorable result is to add 25 per cent to the cost of the thing produced. This is diminishing production, returning toward scarcity, and rendering wages less capable of supplying the wants of the laborer. Even admitting that a man gets the same wages for eight hours' labor that he was getting for ten hours, the loss in production enhances the cost of the thing produced, and the same wages will purchase from 20 to 25 per cent less commodities then they would before. This is Butler's idea of increasing the share of the laborers in the thing produced!

The cost of producing by machinery and labor is made up of the wages and materials, and the interest on the capital invested in the machinery. To reduce the running time one-fifth is to cause the machinery to be idle that same time; hence there is to be added to the cost of the thing produced not only one-fifth more paid for wages, but one-fifth more of the share due to the capital; in other words, the consumers, who are the laborers themselves, are to pay, in addition for the commodity they purchase, the loss of production resulting from the two hours during which labor and machinery remain idle. What they could purchase before for 80 cents they must now pay $1.00@1.10, and their wages remaining the same, how is their share of general production increased by Butler's patent?

Butler proposes to reverse the rule. He holds that each man's share of general production will be increased by reducing the aggregate of production one-fifth. That is to say, when five men together produce $5 a day, the distributive share of each will be increased by their producing only $4 per day. He insists that their wages must remain the same, but they must produce less, and to make this possible he has to assume that, what costs $5 to produce, shall hereafter be sold for $4. But even this impossible and unnatural result will leave the laborer, in the matter of wages, precisely where he is at present.

Butler is an arrant demagogue. It would be a libel upon his intelligence to assume that he believes one word of this silly stuff which he has addressed to the other demagogues who boss the so-called workingmen's organizations. He knows as well as any other man where the great and pressing distress under which so many millions of our people suffer comes from. He knows that it is the result of those needless taxes and restrictions which have been placed on productions for private gain, by which the volume of product has been kept down, and the cost of living kept up beyond the ordinary earnings of labor. He knows that if the artificial restrictions upon production were removed, and the American people were given freedom to supply themselves with the raw material, and employ upon it their inventive and mechanical skill, the present poverty of the working classes would be followed by unprecedented abundance fairly distributed. He knows that the best way to increase wages is to so increase general production that these wages will purchase increased quantities of commodities; that the way to increase the distributive share of production is to increase production itself, by reducing the cost and increasing the demand of the thing produced. Yet this man has the face to tell an intelligent and laboring people that the way to increase their share of the world's productions is to reduce the aggregate of those productions one-fifth.

DUNN VS. WARMOTH.

It is evident that His Excellency the Governor and his Vice Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana do not co-operate in the most dulcet manner, or dwell together in that spirit of unity which ought to characterize two public functionaries of their high grade. The circumstances which inspire a suspicion of this sort are these: Warmoth is Governor; Dunn, Lieutenant ditto. Being a Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Dunn is, of course, only waiting and watching for his superior officer to vacate his shoes, either by death, resignation, or promotion to the Senatorship. The spoils of the Louisiana Governorship being very great, however, under the operations of the laws of a carpet-bag Legislature, the Governor refuses to see the beauty of resignation. Dunn, therefore, despairing of getting the Governor out of the way "for good," has been yearning for an opportunity to get him out of the way for a little while, if only for a brief day or two, in order that he might make a little hay by the help of the modicum of sunshine thus afforded. This opportunity came the other day. The Governor absented himself temporarily from the capital (whether for an hour or a week the accounts have not yet informed us), and Dunn seized the opportunity to dress himself up in a little brief authority. For one thing, he took occasion to pardon out of the State Prison a felon there confined. The exercise of Executive clemency is one of those sweet actions which bring so much satisfaction (and sometimes so much money) to the doer that the only wonder is that Dunn didn't go to work and pardon out the whole prison-full while his hand was in. Probably, however, the friends of the others, not learning of the golden opportunity,—the tide in the affairs of the Executive office, which, taken at its flood, might have led out of the jug—did not appear before Dunn with their "arguments." At all events, Dunn had bestowed his Gubernatorial benefaction upon only one rascal of the lot when the real Governor came back and caught him at it.

The result was a very spicy and highly personal correspondence between the real Governor and the would-be Governor. The former informed the latter that his interposition in this matter was "officious and wholly uncalled for;" that it was "an intrusion calling for immediate reparation and rebuke;" and that when he (Warmoth) wanted him (Dunn) to do any of the Governor's business, he would let him know. To this Dunn replies, in terms of unaffected disgust, that Warmoth is no gentleman, or he would have given his Lieutenant a chance before now to try his hand at the Governorship; that he might go on and re-arrest the pardoned prisoner, but that it wouldn't be healthy for him to do anything of the kind; and, finally, that "if your Excellency will not consider it officious for me to express an opinion, I would respectfully suggest that you are acting outside of the constitution and the laws," and, "in conclusion, permit me respectfully to decline accepting your Excellency as my exemplar in either modesty, courtesy, propriety, or official duty."

So much for the details of the affair. The feud of which it is the climax is a long one, growing in nowise, that we can hear of, out of the difference in color of the two belligerents (Warmoth being white and Dunn somewhat darker than his name implies). It is one of the endemic embroglios pertaining to the carpet-bag zone, and breaking out usually between the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor of a State. Florida led off with the fight between Reed and Gleason, and North Carolina and Arkansas followed, an impeachment of the Governor resulting in each of these three cases. Though there has undoubtedly been a great deal of Executive iniquity existing in connection with these cases, it is found that the ambition of a Lieutenant Governor has always been at the bottom of the prosecution. It seems to be the rule in these States which are managed by carpet-baggers and ignorant negroes that the moment a Lieutenant Governor gets sworn in, he sets at work to get the first word of his official title lopped off, either by killing, promoting, or removing the obstacle to his ambition; and it seems to matter but little to Mr. Lieutenant Governor which of those three methods is employed, so it be speedy and sure. The system reminds one of the old feudal and barbarous times in Europe, when no heir apparent or heir possible to the crown was happy until he had killed off his father, brother, or other wearer of that bauble. The main difference is, that then there was no way but the sword or the secret dungeon to rid the throne of its incumbent, whereas now there have been found improved methods for securing this result. The cause of the practice is the same now as then, however—a low moral standard among the controllers of political power.

As far as the merits of this particular case are concerned, it looks altogether as if the Governor had the right of it. It does not appear that he has been absent from his post of duty for any considerable period, and it does appear that the Lieutenant Governor has seized the reins of government without any official authorization to do so. It is customary, when a Governor of a State is about to leave his post (especially if he is to go outside the limits of his State), to notify the Lieutenant Governor formally of that fact, and request him to assume the functions of the Governorship. But, of course, those functions being confined mainly to business associated with that of the Legislature, and the Secretary of State having all routine business in charge, there is not usually any occasion for constituting an Acting Governor, unless the Governor himself is to be absent for a protracted period. Mr. Dunn, however, waited for no notification of this sort, but charged the lack of it to "impoliteness" of the Governor, and went in on his prerogative. It is evident that Mr Dunn is a gentleman fully alive to his own importance, especially his official importance. Supposing Governor Warmoth to have been gone a week, would not his office lapse just as completely if he were gone a day? And why so long as that? Why should not Mr. Dunn don the garb of the Gubernatorial office in case his chief is absent an hour? And how far must His Excellency go in order to become an official nullity? Must he leave town, or must he only journey into a foreign ward of the city? And how many felons would Mr. Dunn be justified in pardoning out while Mr. Warmoth is gone to dinner? These are questions which Mr. Dunn's arguments logically suggest, and which he must inevitably prepare to answer in going before the people with his case, as he threatens to do. They are questions which deeply concern all the Governors and Lieutenant Governors in this country and all that would be such; and this latter class includes, probably, a majority of all the dabblers in politics.

At the Second National Bank, at the corner of Clark and Lake streets, is a photograph of a design for a fountain which it is proposed to erect in Lincoln Park. The sum required—between four and five thousand dollars—to put it in marble should, and no doubt will, be raised without difficulty, to give to Lincoln Park as beautiful a work of art, in its way, as is possessed by any other place of public resort in this country. From tip to tip of its two basins—the upper, from which the water is to fall over an acanthus-edged vase, supported by a graceful and leaved column, to the lower basin, which is to receive the water—the distance is six feet. Grouped around the column, in attitudes full of grace and feeling, are the figures of three children, apparently from two to three years of age, playfully shrinking beneath the overhanging acanthus leaves for protection from the falling shower. These graceful little figures are seated upon rock-work clustered around the fountain's stem, about which a various aquatic vegetation is intended to be grown, and is represented in the photograph. The work is one of rare beauty, and would be a perpetual lesson in art if placed in any public grounds. The design is by Margaret F. Foley, of Rome, and will be completed in white and gray marble for $4,000 in gold, if that amount is speedily raised among us. That it will be we can have no doubt, for when the design is once seen our citizens will not consent to lose so graceful an ornament to that which is now our only finished park of any size.

New York city is to be greatly congratulated upon her Health Officer. This official pertains to the port and not to the city proper, the Sanitary Inspector and Board of Health having, as we understand, the responsibility of keeping the streets, &c., of the city in good sanitary condition. But the Health Officer has the regulation of quarantine under his charge, and this is the most important function of all, at a time when cargoes of pestilence are expected in every steamer and sailing vessel which arrives in port. Dr. Carnochan, the man entrusted with this fearful responsibility, has been so very busy in collecting his three or four hundred thousand dollars per annum that he has had little opportunity to organize against the treble danger of cholera, small-pox, and yellow fever, now threatening the country. And, even if he had organized his department against the danger, the people have no guarantee, in his past official conduct, that he would not, for a suitable consideration, close an eye and allow a Hamburg vessel to glide up the harbor with the seeds of a thousand deaths on board. This being the case, the people of New York have joined the merchants, whose indignation has already mounted very high, in asking how Carnochan can be got rid of. And they have the satisfaction of learning from Governor Hoffman, who appointed him, that Carnochan cannot be removed by any process short of a session of the Senate and the presentation of a regular series of charges authenticated by undeniable testimony. "The Senate," says Hoffman, with admirable simplicity, "does not meet until January." Governor Hoffman could make the Senate meet immediately if he chose; but he will not choose, for he is already scared to death at having offended Tammany so greatly in the matter of the Irish riots, so that he will not be seen interfering with Tweedville corruption, especially by proceeding against one so high up in the Diamond Pin Brigade of Tammany as this Carnochan. All this will tend to increase the reputation of New York as an excellent place to stay away from during all seasons when the mercury is above the freezing point.

The account of the assault by the elements upon the unfortunate island of St. Thomas reads very much like the reports made of premeditated attacks planned by human minds, and carried on by a besieging army. The first assault of the hurricane was from the east; it was then moved to the northeast, from which point it continued ten hours; then it shifted and poured down from the north, and an hour later from the northeast. Still the island withstood the tempest, when, after a lull of an hour, the hurricane was renewed, this time coming from the south. During this last terrible blow there occurred the earthquake, throwing to the ground all that the wind had left standing. Having levelled every habitation, killed and wounded several hundred, destroyed all improvements, the storm, as if satisfied with the punishment it had inflicted, like a human conqueror withdrew, leaving the unfortunate people to bury their dead, and restore their towns as best they can.

Paul de Kock, the most popular of the French novelists of the lower sort, is dead. His place in literature is not entirely vacated, however, having been transferred to English and American letters, where it is well filled by Charles Reade. This writer's "Terrible Temptation" is a fair match for any of the libidinous Frenchman's stories or dramas.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Chenoa *Times* will continue, under the direction of Miss Dyer (sister of the late S. F. Dyer) as editress.

—Copper ore has been found on the farm of W. T. Lowman, three miles southwest of Washington, Tazewell County.

—Marcus Worcester, a well-known citizen of Whitehall, died on Wednesday of last week. Mr. Worcester had been Postmaster at Whitehall since 1861, and was formerly a member of the Vermont Legislature.

IOWA.

Mrs. R. C. Purple, of Council Bluffs, was summoned to Calais, Me., not long since, to attend the illness of her mother. Arriving there she found her mother dead, and on the 19th ult., Mrs. Purple died, too.

—Near Tabor, in Fremont County, last week, Mrs. Lucy Austin was in the act of alighting from a wagon, when the horses started suddenly on a run. The lady's hoops caught on the spring of the seat, and she was dragged nearly half a mile through the field and killed. She leaves six children and an insane husband.

—As a family in Clinton were about retiring to bed on Thursday night, of last week, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the report of a gun or pistol was heard not far from the house, but was not particularly noticed, as those who heard it supposed it was probably made by some one shooting at cats. A little boy, however, rushed down stairs from his bed in affright, and burst into the sitting-room, asking anxiously, "Why did the man shoot himself?" He was quieted and taken back to bed, his words being regarded as only the effects of a childish fright. Several times during the night the child woke up, and repeated his question, "Why did the man shoot himself?" On going out in the morning, the realization of the child's presentiment was found, for there, in the door-yard, lay a man shot to death. His name was George Woodward. The cause of the deed is supposed to have been temporary insanity.

WISCONSIN.

During a runaway match in the vicinity of Boscobel, a Mrs. Thompson, of Fennimore, in attempting to leap from the vehicle, caught her skirts on the wagon-box, and was dragged some distance, and the wheel, passing over her body produced injuries from which she soon after died.

—The Waushara *Argus* contains an interesting account of the remarkable phenomenon of stone-throwing now going on near Pine Lake, in the town of Springwater, Waushara County. First, a young lady was picking berries, when a shower of stones came flying about her head. In a day or two, a stone weighing several pounds came rolling along Mr. Willis's kitchen floor. This was succeeded by others that came in at the door, windows, etc. After a while they fell from above upon the floor, then a heavy cook-stove moved half way round: it was fastened down with huge nails, but moved as easily as before. People throng the premises, and great wonder is evinced by all.

The Green Bay *Advocate* of August 31 says:

"Captain Wm. T. Casgrain was in town on Wednesday on his way to Sturgeon Bay. Captain C. is the engineer who has made the recent resurvey for the Sturgeon Bay ship canal, on the part of the government, under Colonel Houston. [illegible] In a day he will shortly leave for the Pacific slope, [illegible]"

INDIANA.

The Bloomington *Progress* says: "The Coroner's jury in the Clark murder inquest arrived at a unanimous conclusion in their own minds, as to the identity of the murderer, but as the men reside in that neighborhood, they dare not bring in a verdict as their better judgment dictated. In fact, some of the members of the jury stated on Monday, while in conversation with a prominent gentleman of Bloomington, that they were afraid to express their opinions on the subject, as they might be murdered as easily as Clark had been."

MICHIGAN.

The Grand Rapids *Eagle*, in its report of the proceedings in the Vanderpool trial on the 30th ult., says:

"This forenoon, while the attorneys were examining some documents, and the audience were impatiently waiting for something to turn up more interesting to them, Mrs. Field, who has been sitting for some time in the back part of the room, all at once left her seat, and, coming forward, thrust herself into a seat already well filled, in close proximity to, and directly in front of, the prisoner. After eyeing him sharply for a moment, she thrust her hand into her pocket, and, upon drawing it out, the prisoner started to his feet, and, in some such words as 'see there, see there!' called the attention of his counsel to her movements, evidently considering himself in danger, caused, perhaps, by certain threatening letters said to have been written by her to him. What she drew from her pocket, however, proved to be nothing more dangerous than a pair of spectacles, which she adjusted in order to get a better view of the person she seems to firmly believe is the murderer of her son."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Tennessee hymn, popular at camp meetings, has 561 verses.

—The Providence *Journal* announces that the ancient Greeks played base ball.

—The first pair of India rubber shoes ever seen in the United States was in 1820. They were gilt, and pointed like the slippers of the Chinese mandarin.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* states that there is no church in that city "able to pay a salary to its pastor of more than four thousand dollars per annum, without making such a strain as will finally make it unpleasant for minister and people."

—Twenty years ago some domestic rabbits were introduced upon Sable Island, a small, sandy islet lying about a hundred miles off the Nova Scotia coast, and being left alone and not crossed in breeding, they have entered their feral state in liveries of beautiful silver-gray with white collars, intimating some remote affinities with bygone races.

—There are seventeen free salt-water baths in full use in Boston, twelve for men and five for women. These establishments originally cost $23,000, and the cost of each bath to the city is about four cents additional. The Board of Health reports that these baths have had a very marked beneficial effect upon the general health of the city.

—The oldest daily newspaper in London is the *Public Ledger*, started in 1759, and now merely an advertising sheet for auction sales. The oldest newspaper is the London *Gazette*, established in 1665, and published continuously twice a week ever since. There is a complete file of this important journal, 1665-1871, in the Library of Congress at Washington. The *Times* was not founded until 1788, and then under another name.

—The plains of South Africa are characterized by numerous animals generally known to the Boers as "meerkatjes," or ant-cats. Most of these are viverra, herpestes, ictides, &c., and all have nearly similar habits. Early in the morning these pretty animals may be seen in numerous groups sitting upon their hind legs warming themselves in the sun, and when startled, scampering away to their holes, with their tails cocked high up in the air. They all feed on mice, small reptiles, grasshoppers and locusts. They likewise greedily devour birds' eggs. They are more or less colored like the Karoo soil.

—The authorities of Wilmington, N. C., have announced that no person arriving directly from Charleston during the prevalence of the epidemic will be allowed to stop within the corporate limits of the former city, and that no person who visits Charleston from that city will be allowed to return during the continuance of the fever, and on Sunday the Mayor sent a letter to the pastors of the several churches, in which he said that he had been officially informed by the Mayor of Charleston that yellow fever is prevalent in that city and has become epidemic, and, believing in an overruling Providence that governs all things, he requested them to ask their congregations to unite in prayer to Almighty God that their own city might be spared the ravages of this terrible disease.

—There ought to be no difficulty now in accounting for the explosion of the Westfield boiler. The "experts" who examined it are said by the New York *Mail* to have attributed the explosion to the following causes: To over pressure of steam; to the superheating of the water; to low water; to ignition and explosion of gas; to superheated steam; to overstraining under the hydraulic test; to bad iron; to bad workmanship; to patches; to general debility from old age; to the absence of longitudinal stays; to a flaw in one of the sheets; to the ignorance of the engineer; to the cupidity of the owners; to the improper manner of supporting it on the saddles; to unequal expansion and contraction.

—The Jackson (Tenn.) *Whig* says: Capt. Brown, of this city, recently robbed three hives of bees, and Dr. West, a neighbor, robbed four. The bees, having been deprived of the fruits of their labor, and, uniting, making an army of several hives, they invaded the premises of Mr. Bowen Bledsoe, and made a fierce attack on five of his hives. Bledsoe's bees were taken by surprise, and, although outnumbered, fought for their homes with desperation. The battle lasted several hours, and four of Bledsoe's hives were literally destroyed. The invaders were finally repulsed, after being almost annihilated. The ground for yards around was black with dead bees. Mr. Bledsoe, although a serious loser, buried the dead warriors with the honors of war. Few of the invaders survived the battle, and from out of five of the defending hives, four were destroyed. It was the bloodiest bee battle on record, and deserves to be handed down to posterity."

—A new kind of wall is coming into use in England, the advantages claimed for which are the very important ones of non-absorbency of moisture, non-conduction of heat, economy of space, a washable surface, and, withal, cheapness. Over a framework of strong cross wires, of about one-eighth of an inch thick, there is woven, by a powerful pressure, fibrous matter, which is saturated with a solution that renders it fireproof. It is then subjected to a very powerful pressure. A coating of light Scott's cement is then put upon it for inside facing, and of Portland cement for outside facing. By these means surfaces are made impermeable to moisture, smooth, and easily washed with water—thus saving the expense of repeated lime washings. It is formed into slabs in iron frames, which are put together and closely and securely fastened with bolts. The slabs are from one and a half inch to four inches thick. They are found to serve as superior panelling for dividing walls and partitions. Where space is of importance, it has the advantage, perhaps, over concrete walling, in enabling a wall to be made of not more than one and a half inch or two inches in thickness, and yet its quality is said to greatly deaden sound.

—At a recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Edinburgh, a paper descriptive of a new mill for grinding wheat without millstones was read. The mill reduces wheat by percussion, while it is unsupported, and falling freely, or being projected through the air. The wheat, in passing through the machine, is struck by a series of bars moving at immense speed in opposite directions. It is so instantaneously reduced into a state ready for bolting that no injurious heat is caused, and the flour produced is of a much superior quality to that obtained by ordinary grinding, while the cost of its production is considerably less. Messrs. Gibson & Walker, of Bonnington Mills, Edinburgh, have one of these machines in its perfected state in full operation. The advantages of the invention are the very slight and rarely needed repairs it requires, against the keeping in order of millstones; the fewer men required, and consequent saving in wages; the exemption from loss by scorching, and greatly diminished fire insurance; the small ground and space occupied, and the much less driving power needed in the one case than in the other.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Appolonia Threedouble appeared as plaintiff in a Louisville court recently.

—Captain Eyre, who commanded the Bombay when it ran down the Oneida, is dead.

—Secretary and Mrs. Hamilton Fish will spend a portion of the fall and winter in Europe.

—A memoir of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney is in preparation by Samuel Tyler, LL. D. It will form a volume of some 500 pages.

—Jonas C. Heartt, of Troy, N. Y., has camped on Fire Island beach during the summer for more than 40 years.

—Mrs. Conway is busily engaged upon her section of the Western Maryland Railroad. She is said to be an active and energetic contractress.

—The Rev. A. Folsom, a Methodist clergyman in Raymond, N. H., now 77 years old, walked to North Salem, Sunday, 20th ult., a distance of seventeen miles, and preached three times.

—The Rev. Edward Pullen, an Oxford Professor, and the author of "Dame Europa's School," recently married Miss Breta Watson, of Burlington, N. J.

—President Grant, while in a Brooklyn newspaper office last week, remarked, "I have set a good many columns of type myself in Georgetown, Ohio, years ago."

—Mr. D. Freeman Schermerhorn, an old resident of Schenectady, N. Y., made the closing prayer at a religious meeting in that city on Friday evening last. A hymn was then sung, and as the people turned to leave the church it was discovered that he was dying. Before he could be removed from the pew he was dead.

—Don Abel Stearns, a resident of Los Angeles, California, since 1828, and a native of Massachusetts, died there on the 23d. His estates formerly extended from Los Angeles to San Bernardino—60 miles. He sent the first California gold to the Philadelphia mint, five years before the discovery on General Sutter's property.

—Margaret Driscoll, a woman 108 years of age, residing with her daughter, 80 years of age, at No. 34 South street, Boston, was wandering around in the street last Sunday night, having been put out of the house by her hard-hearted daughter. Officer McCarty found her and took her home.

—Monsieur Henri Cernuschi, a wealthy banker of Paris, who donated 1,200,000 francs when the Republic of France was proclaimed, and Monsieur Theodore Duret, of Paris, one of the largest wine merchants in the world, accompanied by a gentleman [illegible], who is conversant with all modern languages, are now making a tour of the United States. They are now in the West, and will shortly leave for the Pacific slope, thence for China and other countries, having started out with the idea of making a trip around the world.

—The New Haven *Journal* says: "Dr. Mayer, of Hartford, has returned from a pedestrian tour in the White Mountains. He and Mr. E. D. Clapp, of the *Courant*, walked for seven days, making 140 miles in all; ascended Mounts Lafayette, Willard, and Washington, and camped out every night. They carried their tents and blankets on their back, and cooked their own food during this time. The Doctor says that when they had pitched their tent near some large hotel and built a rousing fire, the ladies would flock out to visit them and give them salutary advice about the cooking. On leaving Bethlehem they were accompanied by seven ladies for a mile and a half on the road, which, as Mr. Clapp remarked, 'it took them an hour and a half to walk.'"

POLITICAL.

The Territory of Utah is not burdened with a dollar of either Territorial, municipal, or county debt.

—The Young Men's Democratic Club, of Boston, has declared that John Quincy Adams is its unanimous choice as candidate for Governor.

—A curious statistician discovers that there are nearly 300 more Republican journals published in the United States than Democratic ones.

—The interest which is felt in the approaching election will give a value to the following figures, which show the vote in Massachusetts for the past three years:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
William Claflin	132,121	74,106	79,549
John Q. Adams	69,208	50,725	48,536
Edwin M. Chamberlin	....	13,567	....
Wendell Phillips	....	....	21,946
All others	94	102	63

—A New Jersey correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says: "We are convinced that the drift of public sentiment is setting so irresistibly in the direction we have indicated that we do not hesitate to hazard the prophecy that General Kilpatrick is the coming Governor." General Kilpatrick's personal friends are very confident; but those who oppose him are equally confident of his defeat.

—The Democratic State Central Committee of Louisiana had a bitter debate, at a special meeting a week ago, on a resolution to call together the Democracy of the State in general convention with the view of reorganizing the party and making preparations for the next general election. As a compromise, it was finally voted that the committee should again be called together to decide the matter in New Orleans, in November next, the country members of the committee being previously notified in a special manner of the object of the meeting, and particularly requested to be present.

—The Atlanta *True Georgian* has dropped the name of General Gordon as its candidate for Governor of Georgia, but sticks to Hoffman for President. Gordon is not sound on the "new departure," and the *True Georgian* professes to be.

—The Irish wing of the California Democracy are far from being satisfied at the nominations made. They complain that, out of all the nominees for the high offices, but one or two are Irishmen, the others being all members of the Southern wing, many of whom were secessionists during the war—some, indeed, having served in the Southern Army.

—The Louisville *Courier* steadily advocates the Democratic "new departure" in Kentucky, in spite of concealed and open opposition. It has been recently "pained" by the declared hostility of Mr. J. S. Golladay, to what he calls the "new departure failure." If a failure, argues the *Courier*, why kick at it? That paper is opposed to measuring the Kentucky Democracy by a fool rule, which, it thinks, will be the case if it rejects the "new departure" and adopts the Toombs-Stephens platform.

—The following letter is published:

"DENVER, Colorado, Aug. 19, 1871.

"*To the Electors of the Sixth Congressional District of the State of Illinois:*

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: The health of my family being such as to require my constant care and so much of my time that, without neglecting what seems to me my first duty, I shall not be able to properly discharge the duties of Representative at the next session of Congress, I have therefore concluded to tender to the Governor my resignation as your Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States.

"In returning to your hands the trust with which you have so long honored me, I desire to express my sincere and earnest thanks for the confidence you have reposed in me, the expression of which has been so often repeated.

"Some articles which have been published in one or two newspapers in the district, in regard to my future political aspirations, render it proper for me to say that, in resigning my office as Representative, my retirement from political life is absolute and final. I have the honor to be, very gratefully, your obedient servant,

"BURTON C. COOK."

RAILROADS.

The Davenport & St. Paul Railroad is within fifty miles of Rochester, Minn., and will probably be extended to that point.

—The people of Brodhead, Wis., are very sanguine that they will have a railroad in running order between their village and Rockford by the 1st of January.

—The Oshkosh (Wis.) *Northwestern* says: "We are happy to be able to announce that the arrangements are completed for the ironing and equipment of the road from here to Ripon. The President of the road, Captain Jenkins, has closed the contract with the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, by which the track will be laid and the cars running by the 1st of December, if not sooner."

—The Atchison (Kan.) *Champion* of August 30 says:

"Elsewhere in our columns will be found an advertisement inviting proposals for the building of a railway and highway bridge over the Missouri River at this city, the proposals to be received until the 15th of September, prox. The bridge is to be erected by the Chicago & Atchison Bridge Company, of which Colonel Jas. M. Burnes, Vice-President of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad Company, is President. We understand that the company is made up of the various railroad companies centering at Atchison, including the Central Branch, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Chicago & Southwestern, Atchison & Nebraska, and St. Joe Roads. [illegible]"

RAILROAD HORRORS.

The Fatal Collision on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad—Six Persons Killed and Many Wounded Through the Disobedience of the Railway Officials.

We are enabled to give this morning additional particulars of the accident to the mail train, going west, on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, on Sunday morning, by a collision with the first section of the Empire freight, going east. The collision, which was apparently the direct result of an inexcusable neglect to obey written orders on the part of the officers of the passenger train, occurred between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, one and a half miles west of Westport Station, which is six miles west of Renovo. The mail train was upward of an hour late, and upon its arrival at Renovo copies of an order were handed to its conductor, Ellis W. Hyman, and the engineer, Patrick McCormick, which read as follows:

"Do not pass Westport until first section Empire freight east has arrived, and do not pass Clinton siding until second section arrives."

The Erie (Penn.) *Dispatch* of Monday morning, from which we obtain these details, continues:

"A gentleman who was on the train, and who saw Engineer McCormick's order, understood it to read, 'Meet and pass first section Empire freight east at Westport, &c.,' but is not positive as to exact language. Reading either way, it implied that the mail train must stop at Westport until the first section of Empire freight had passed, and the opinion after the accident was a unit as against Conductor Hyman, who paid the penalty of his negligence or forgetfulness with his life. [illegible]

"Killed—Reuben Winslow, Lockhaven; E. C. Brown, Lockhaven; Ellis W. Hyman, Williamsport, conductor of mail train; Thos. Gannon, Dunkirk, fireman of mail train; James W. Ward, conductor of freight train; Wm. Killinger, Altoona, engineer of freight train.

"Seriously injured—P. McCormick, engineer of the mail train, in arms, head, and body; Reuben Hiller, Williamsport, foot crushed; A. M. Atkins, liquor dealer, Lockhaven; James Schafer, Jr., Sinnemahoning, hurt in breast; Henry A. Thompson (colored), Williamsport, leg broken and skull injured.

"The others injured are—Thomas McNaney, of Wayne, Clinton County, mail agent; Frank Boone, Altoona, baggage-master; A. B. Steel, Tionesta; J. A. Cornwell, Binghamton, N. Y.; Martin R. Fisher, Lockhaven; G. S. Lacy, Philadelphia; Judge J. A. Dale, Tionesta; E. Van Riper, Sinnemahoning; Mr. Smith, lumber merchant, Williamsport; Alonzo Lyon, Renovo, fireman of freight train.

"Besides the above, others received a shaking up and slight bruises, among whom were Thomas Johnson, of Erie, express messenger, and J. D. Spafford, mail agent on Western Division, also of this city. They were in the express-car, Spafford in the forward end and Johnson in the middle. Both were thrown down and covered with packages, but Johnson managed to release himself, and with some assistance cleared enough of the stuff away to let Spafford out. While imprisoned in the car, both ran a risk of being smothered with grain, which was pouring in through the broken top. Neither of these gentlemen was badly hurt, and Spafford took charge of the mails, getting all out except in the pigeon hole for Kane. That was probably got at afterward. The mails were put into bags, rather promiscuously, and taken to Westport, the express itself, with the exception of some crates of fruit, was saved.

"The wounded were removed to the Railroad Hotel, at Renovo, where every attention was paid to them. The track had not been injured, and in a few hours the wreck was cleared away and trains running.

"The accident was the result of a criminal inattention to written orders. It does not seem possible that they could have been misunderstood. [illegible]

"Signed by KILLINGER & WARD.

[illegible]

"Received at Erie 11:26 a. m., Aug. 27, 1871."

Accidents in Pennsylvania—Two Trains Thrown from the Track.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of Monday morning gives the following account of accidents on the Mine Hill Railroad and the Schuylkill & Susquehanna Road:

[illegible]

Singular Accident on the Grand Trunk Railroad—One Passenger Killed.

As the down-mail express train on the Grand Trunk, from Montreal, on Thursday last, was approaching Durham Station, the engineer saw ahead of him three detached cars of a freight train coming down the grade with a frightful rapidity. The engineer immediately whistled "down brakes," but it was too late to overcome the momentum of his train in time to prevent a collision. He, therefore, sprang from his engine, after reversing it, and his example was followed by many passengers. The remainder of the account we quote from the Quebec *Mercury*:

"Mr. James Miller, a teacher of St. Roch, was a passenger on the train, [illegible] by the conductor not to go upon the platform while the cars were in motion, that officer could not be blamed for the consequences of deceased's indiscretion. Mr. Miller, who was aged 38 years, and a native of Scotland, leaves a widow and five children to lament his untimely death. He was highly and deservedly esteemed as Superintendent of the British and Canadian School in this city."

STAGE ROBBERS.

Operations of Knights of the Road in California—One Man Killed and Several Wounded—Another Party Bound and Robbed.

From a gentleman who was in the Cloverdale (Cal.) stage at the time it was attacked by robbers and one of the passengers murdered, as mentioned in our telegrams, the San Francisco *Alta* has learned the following:

"The fact that several attacks had been made on the stage and stage-wagons within a month between Healdsburg and Cloverdale, put the drivers, and some of the residents who travel frequently, on their guard, and on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., when starting out, Chas. Upton (Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent) armed himself with a repeating rifle, and one of the passengers with a double-barrel shot-gun loaded with buck-shot. The stage was full of passengers, [illegible]

Of another affair of the kind, though not attended with bloodshed, the San Jose *Patriot* of August 18 gives these particulars:

[illegible]

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

The Latest Murders and Robberies in Arizona.

From the Prescott Miner, Aug. 12.

Horrible, bloody and depressing is the news we have again to relate of Indian murders and robberies recently committed in this vicinity, and, as we are sick and tired of recounting the crimes of these scoundrels, we will endeavor to be brief.

Thursday, the 3d inst., a party of about 200 savages sprang upon a herd of about 180 animals, belonging to Brown & Bro., which were grazing on the open plain near the Agua Fria ranch, about eighteen miles from Prescott. Most of the animals, becoming frightened at the looks and gestures and yells of the red thieves, took leg bail for the house, and so got away with their hides and lives, but the Johnnies succeeded in driving off twenty-eight head, twenty-two of which they soon afterwards killed in the Black Hills. The herder escaped with his life. N. B. Bowers and three or four other men followed the trail of the savages, found the remains of twenty-two slaughtered animals, also the camp of the Indians, when they immediately returned to the valley, got a few more men, started back again, found the rancheria deserted, and returned, after having exchanged a few shots with the robbers, who were scouting around on the high points. Being filled with success and fat beef, the Indians, it appears, took an easterly direction, arrived near the Camp Verde saw-mill in due time, skulked around there until they saw several men and an ambulance arrive, which they appeared to understand were bound for Camp Verde. The savages then went on until they arrived at, for them, a favorable point, from which to make the attack, which point is on the last high divide overlooking the Verde. Here they secured themselves until, presently, Sergeant Major Harrington, of the Third Cavalry, and a Mr. Whisker came along, mounted on mules. Into these two unfortunates did the savages pour a volley which at once put an end to their existence. By this time the ambulance, in which were Messrs. Goodrich and Mayhew and a Mexican, came within full view and easy range of the Indians, who opened a furious fire upon it and its occupants. Goodrich immediately turned the animals around, fastened them to the wheel, and commenced the defence in earnest—keeping it up with great vigor until George Browne and two other men happened to come along. Upon seeing them the savages retreated, when the whole party continued on its way to Camp Verde. This fight lasted about an hour, and the result was two men—Harrington and Whisker—killed; one man, a Mexican, shot through both legs. Goodrich and Mayhew had several narrow escapes, and, at the close of the fight, Goodrich's left hand was blistered from holding a gun made hot by repeated discharges. The savages got the sergeant's mule and two revolvers which he had on, besides a considerable sum of money.

It was nearly night when Mr. Goodrich arrived at Camp Verde and informed General Grover of the affair. Sixty men and two officers—Captain Monihan and Lieutenant Johnson—went out, found the bodies stripped naked and terribly mutilated.

Next day, Sunday (the 6th), the same band of Indians made a descent on the ranch of Wales Arnold, on Beaver Creek, a short distance to the east of Camp Verde, and took from the herder seven head of horses and as many mules—every animal, says one, possessed by Mr. Arnold, who, soon after his severe loss, went and stated his case to General Grover, who, we are told, remarked: "I am sorry, Mr. Arnold, but cannot help you—my hands are tied." Tied by whom, or what, the people of this vicinity are curious to know; as they wish to learn, soon, whether the administration has really ordered the military to aid the savages by masterly inactivity, as well as by contributing to their support. An officer having charge of three companies of cavalry, with plenty of horses, etc., and unable to strike a blow in defence of honest, industrious citizens! Whither, oh, whither are we drifting? Was General Grover afraid to weaken his force lest the Indians might attack the post? Surely not; for the ladies—the wife of the man that had just been robbed of his animals, and the other the wife of Captain W. H. Brown—and four or five sick soldiers, once held Camp Verde, while the troops were out recapturing the post herd, from as many as one hundred Indians, who shed blood to get it.

REGULATING EXPLOSIONS.

Recommendations of Supervising Inspector General Belknap Regarding the Inspection of Boilers—Directions Relative to Investigating the Ocean Wave Disaster.

Washington (Aug. 28) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

In these despatches on Thursday last was sent the following: "Supervising Inspector General Belknap to-day recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury that hereafter inspectors of steamboats should not allow more than one-half of the working pressure in all boilers that have been in use on board steamboats for the period of seven years and upward, and that after service of eight years the boiler should be condemned." The letter was submitted to Secretary Boutwell the same afternoon, but the return of Assistant Secretary Hartley gave him the privilege of vacating his seat and leaving for Boston that night without considering the Supervising Inspector General's suggestions. The above was extensively copied from the *Herald*, in which it appeared, and papers containing the paragraph were mailed and sent to the Secretary of the Treasury. The great calamity in New York, followed by the explosion of the Chautauqua lake steamer in Western New York, and within a few days the Ocean Wave, at Mobile, has, as might be expected, caused an unusual stir among the Treasury officials who are specially charged with the efficiency of the steamboat service. Joseph Belknap, the Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, is now on duty in Washington, having been detailed to assist in the examination of Second Assistant Engineers of the Revenue Marine Service, and, referring to the above despatch, your correspondent called upon General Belknap this evening, and was informed that he had this day sent to Secretary Boutwell a request that that recommendation should be immediately approved, basing his reasons on the following quotation from Section 11 of the act of Congress, approved February 28, 1871, entitled "An act to provide for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam and for other purposes:"

[illegible]

General Belknap states that under this law the Inspector is clothed with discretionary power. If he has the right to limit the pressure to three-fourths he can for the same reason limit it to one-half the pressure allowed, and from a generalization of facts it has been ascertained that no boilers can possibly stand expansion and contraction for more than seven years and be regarded as perfectly safe. To reduce the pressure to one-half is equivalent to condemning the boiler without waiting for the expiration of eight years.

As has already been stated, Secretary Boutwell's attention has been particularly called to the importance of improving this recommendation. The Supervising Inspector General cannot act without the authority of the head of the Treasury Department, and unless he sanctions the propositions of this officer there can be no reformation in the steamboat service. General Belknap says that he was appointed to the office without any solicitation on his part, but now that the urgency of a head to the Supervising Inspector is made more manifest he is determined that he will do all in his power to bring about the desired reform. It remains, then, for the Secretary of the Treasury to promptly approve of his recommendations. As an instance of the desire of the Treasury Department to institute reformatory measures, Acting Secretary Hartley to-day issued the following circular to the collectors of customs and inspectors of steam vessels:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1871.

[illegible]

J. F. HARTLEY, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

THE OCEAN WAVE DISASTER.

In regard to the disaster of the Ocean Wave at Mobile the following is the letter of Supervising Inspector General Belknap to Major Rogers, of New Orleans:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 23, 1871.

SIR: I am advised by the newspapers of the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Ocean Wave at Mobile, Ala., on the 27th inst., by which a large number of lives are alleged to have been lost. The department has this day directed you, by telegram, to cause an immediate and thorough investigation into the causes of this terrible disaster, and I now desire to further enjoin upon you the necessity of giving your personal and most diligent attention to the investigation, [illegible] Very respectfully,

JOSEPH BELKNAP, Supervising Inspector General.

Inspectors Moffett, of New Orleans, and Youman, of Mobile, were to-day ordered to constitute themselves an investigating committee, and will at once commence a rigid examination into the causes which led to the disaster to the Ocean Wave. Now that nearly 200 lives have been sacrificed within a month past by defective boilers it is time the Secretary of the Treasury should turn his attention from finances to a matter of vital interest to every citizen of the country, regardless of their wealth, and it is expected he will promptly approve the recommendation of Supervising Inspector General Belknap, and condemn every boiler that has been in use seven years.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

The Flooring of a Main-Street Storehouse Gives Way—Three Men Killed.

From the Louisville Courier, August 31.

At fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was sounded from signal station No. 38, corner of Second and Main streets, and the fire department were quickly upon the spot, but were not needed, as the cause of the alarm was the giving away of the inside of one of the finest storehouses on Main street and the killing of three men. Messrs. Whitney, Brown & Co., dealers in grain and produce, occupy No. 30 West Main, between First and Second, south side, which in former days was occupied by O'Bannon & Bashaw, provision dealers, and has always been considered safe. In the third and fourth floors of this building Messrs. Whitney, Brown & Co. have had for some days, about 12,000 bushels of shelled oats in bulk and not until Monday evening was any danger contemplated, when, by chance, a broken joist was discovered, and it was then determined to remove the oats. Accordingly, Laurens Graff, the porter of the establishment, was instructed to hire help and commence sacking the oats yesterday morning. Early yesterday he employed a colored man named Henry Harris and a man of Mexican descent, name not known, but familiarly called Mexican Bob, and with this force commenced the work on the fourth floor. There were openings in the floors which were made for furnishing light to the lower floors, and as the grain was sacked they piled it near the railing around the light holes, and this is supposed to be the cause of starting the floor. The fourth floor piled upon the third, carrying it, and so on, clear into the cellar, and with it went the unfortunate men, the debris, grain, men and sacks falling into a conglomerated pile in the cellar. So violent was the concussion caused by the disaster that the front doors, which were made of heavy pine, were shattered into fragments, the hinges and screws only remaining. The members of the firm at the time were in the counting room, in the rear, and were so completely unnerved for a time as not to realize what the matter was. After the crash, a number of men of both colors, engaged in removing the debris and grain, with a view to finding the remains of the dead, and the first victim discovered was Henry Harris, who was found about ten feet under the oats, in a leaning standing posture. He was taken into the counting room, and a physician who examined the body was of the opinion that he died from suffocation, as the throat, nostrils, and eyes were filled with oats, and no marks were found to prove that he had been crushed, except by the grain.

The next victim was Laurens Graff, the porter, who was found buried about ten feet in the grain, standing up, with his arms extended in triangles, as if holding a sack open. He was suffocated also, as there were no marks to be found, except a very slight rupture of the upper lip. Graff had been in the employ of the firm for about two years, and was known to be honorable and industrious. In the pockets of Graff was found a key-ring with a seal on it bearing the following the following inscription: "Laurens Graff, born August 7th, 1840, Bowling Green, Ky."

"Mexican Bob" is still under the debris; although every effort was made to find the body, no discovery was made, and it is thought one of the floors caught him, crushing him beneath the great bulk. The search will be kept up to-day.

The Coroner was notified of the occurrence, and at 12 o'clock held an inquest upon the bodies. Mr. Brown, a member of the firm, was sworn, and testified as follows: "I know Laurens Graff, but don't know the colored man. Laurens was instructed to remove the grain from the fourth floor, and hired two colored men for that purpose. We had less than 12,000 bushels on the third and fourth floors at the time of the accident, and last year we had 20,000 on the same floors, consequently never contemplated an accident until the discovery of the broken joist." Other witnesses were examined, but only as to the recognizance of the bodies.

After the inquest several negro women came to view the body of the colored man, among whom was one about thirty years old, who recognized him as Alex. White, and, falling upon her knees, began moaning and rubbing her hands and exclaiming, "Oh, my dear Alex!" She was a complete fraud and her morbid desire to see the corpse was the only wish she had to gratify. Another woman called him Billy White, and acted in a similar manner, and she too was a fraud; finally, however, a colored man gave the name of Henry Harris, and said he lived with his family on Grayson street, between Eighth and Ninth. This proved to be true. The body of Graff was then placed in a coffin and sent to his home on Market street, a few doors east of Preston. He was a single man. Harris' body was afterward sent to his home.

HISTORICAL.

How General Morgan was Killed—A Wonderful Story.

Greenville, East Tenn. (Aug. 26) Correspondence of the [illegible].

It was stated in a former letter that I occupied the apartment in which General John Morgan last rested. Not many weeks after his marvelous escape from a Northern prison he resumed command of his forces, and advanced from Bristol toward Greenville. He had often been entertained at the elegant house of Mrs. Williams, whose son was the owner of the place (the mother having died a year ago), and was then a member of Morgan's staff. Major Williams was not with General Morgan when the latter left the brigade encampment, accompanied by Captain Gassett, and preceded his troops and entered the village. Williams followed rapidly. He overtook Morgan just as he entered Greenville, and soon learned that the place had been occupied, the preceding day, by a prowling band of East Tennessee Federal militia. The troops of Morgan were left some miles away. It was late in the afternoon, and Major Williams, after an interview with his mother, stated to Morgan that she protested against their unprotected presence in the village. She said there were stragglers from General Gillem's command in the place at the time, and that if he remained they would be attacked and captured, or slain. Morgan insisted that there was no danger. When at the supper-table Mrs. Williams again said that the General and her son and Captain Gassett should return to their encampment. Miss N. N. Scott, at the time a member of the household, said, laughingly, to Mrs. Williams, that if she persisted in asking the gentlemen to leave they might question the genuineness of her hospitality. Mrs. Williams replied that General Morgan and her son were in great danger; that General Gillem, with a strong force, was at Bull's Gap, eighteen miles distant; that General Morgan and her son were recognized by many people when they rode through the village, and that the place might be assailed at any moment. Morgan laughed at the suggestion, and at an early hour retired. He occupied a large apartment with Captain Gassett, above stairs. Just after sunrise Morgan was aroused by Major Williams, who informed him that the Federal forces were in the village, and that they must fly for their lives. Williams had incurred the deadly enmity of one or two men of influence that belonged to the Federal militia organized in that vicinity, and was resolved not to be captured.

Before Morgan and his Aides-de-camp reached Greenville, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, another Mrs. Williams, a daughter-in-law of Morgan's hostess, left the residence of the latter for the purpose of going to a farm belonging to the family, three miles from Greenville. To this Mrs. Williams was ascribed the honor (?) of Morgan's betrayal. Gassett, as heretofore recited, escaped and telegraphed the story over the country of Morgan's death, asserting that he was betrayed by the wife of young Williams, a brother of the Major, who conveyed the information that Morgan was at her mother's-in-law to General Gillem. This younger Mrs. Williams, whose maiden name was Rumbold, was, like her husband, a loyalist. She found that the story made her famous. She was flattered by attentions bestowed by those who were curious to see the woman whom it was said had traversed the wild country alone on horseback at night to demonstrate her devotion to the old flag. She subsequently spent a month or two at the home of Colonel John Williams, near Knoxville, and was the sensation of the hour when Knoxville was filled with Federal soldiers. She confessed to Colonel Williams that she had no agency whatever in causing Morgan's death; that she was not at Greenville when she left the village, and that she knew nothing of the terrible tragedy, or of Morgan's presence in the place until she returned, after he was slain.

It is an old adage that a lie travels a thousand miles while truth is putting on its boots. The statement that Morgan was betrayed by this woman has become historically true, and so utterly false, as many a story of the late war, that each intelligent person who watched its progress has little faith in any history of any war. Gassett's telegram has traversed the globe, and now we have the unvarnished truth, just setting out on its travels. That none may doubt my assertions, I furnish a letter, written by General Gillem, commanding the Federal forces, to the late Colonel W. H. Sneed, once a member of Congress from Knoxville. It was received by this gentleman not long before his death, and thus never before saw the light. Colonel Sneed's excellent wife is related to the Mrs. Williams charged with the betrayal of General Morgan, and the story as it went abroad begat many personal and family feuds:

"VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 14, 1869.

"W. H. SNEED, Esq.—DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter inquiring as to the time when, and from what person I had information of the whereabouts and movements of General Morgan, on which my advance and the action of my forces were predicated, and especially whether any member of the family or household of Mrs. C. D. Williams, directly or indirectly, conveyed to me any information on the subject, I have no hesitation in answering. My command encamped at Bull's Gap, on the 31st of August, 1864. In the afternoon of the 3d of September, Colonel J. K. Miller brought a boy, some 12 years of age, to my tent. [illegible]

"ALVAN C. GILLEM, Brevet Major General, U. S. A."

A Murder in Nebraska.

From the Atchison (Kan.) Champion, Aug. 29.

E. S. Willis, Esq., who arrived yesterday from Nebraska, gives an account of one of the most cold-blooded and atrocious murders we have heard of for a long time.

It appears that in Richardson County, Nebraska, a herd law is in force. The people in two townships in the southwest corner of that county are strongly opposed to it. A man named Bain had recently settled about four miles from Humboldt, who was in favor of the law. He rented the place on which he lived. He had been much annoyed by malicious neighbors driving stock into his fields, or allowing their stock to destroy his crops, and had frequently remonstrated.

On Friday night, at about 10 o'clock, two men, one with a cow bell and the other with a double-barrelled shot-gun, took a position in Bain's corn field, and the first commenced ringing, as though to a cow straying about among the corn. Bain got on his horse and went to drive out the cattle, as he supposed. On approaching the spot where the bell was sounding, he was shot by the man with the gun, and fell from his horse in a dying condition. The cowardly murderers immediately fled.

Bain's wife, hearing the shot, called to him, and was answered that he was wounded. She at once ran to his side and found him dying. He lived only a few moments. Three large buckshot passed through his lungs.

Suspicion was at once fixed upon several men in the neighborhood, and six were arrested as principals or accessories in the matter. In the house of one of them, a Hollander named Crist, a shot-gun was found with one barrel loaded. The other had recently been discharged. Remains of a paper wad had been found near where Bain was killed. The charge in Crist's gun was drawn, and it was found that the paper in it was a part of the same paper as that was fired when Bain was killed.

The murdered man had a wife and eight children. It is said that he was a quiet, industrious man. The supposed murderer and his aiders and abettors are now in jail at Falls City. The murder has caused great excitement in that region.

CAIRO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Inauguration of the Narrow Gauge System at Ground-Breaking Ceremonies Yesterday—The Work to be Completed in Eighteen Months.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. [illegible].

Ground was broken yesterday on the Cairo & St. Louis (narrow gauge) Railroad, and work was immediately afterward commenced on the road. The company was organized in 1865, and a charter was obtained for the construction of a direct railroad between St. Louis and Cairo, a distance of 145 miles. In 1867 the charter was amended, but, up to yesterday, nothing had been done toward the actual building of the road. The preliminary arrangements having all been satisfactorily completed, however, a party of gentlemen interested in the line proceeded to Columbia, in St. Clair County, Ill., about twelve miles from St. Louis, to turn the first sod, [illegible]

The surveyed route of the road passes through the fertile counties of St. Clair, Monroe, Randolph, Jackson, Union and Alexander, touching at the towns of Columbia, Waterloo, Redbud, Sparta, Murphysboro and Jonesboro. It passes through the finest fruit growing district of Illinois, and by the Chester and Big Muddy coal fields, through large tracts of timbered land, much of which is yet to be cultivated. At various points along the line valuable deposits of iron, lead, and other minerals have been discovered. [illegible]

In the counties of Alexander, Union, and Jackson there is an abundance of timber for the supply of ties, etc., required in the construction of the road.

[illegible]

The officers of the company are: Mr. S. Staats Taylor of Cairo, President; Hon. Wm. R. Morris of Waterloo; R. H. Rosborough and Anthony Steele, of Sparta; T. M. Logan and Judge Wm. Bradley, of Murphysboro; John E. Nail and Judge M. C. Crawford, of Jonesboro; Wm. P. Halliday, Daniel Hurd, and Hon. W. J. Allen, of Cairo, Directors.

Messrs. H. R. Payson & Co., of Chicago, are the contractors for the building and equipping of the line. They are given two years to complete the work, but it is expected that the road will be opened through to Cairo in about eighteen months or less.

—The New York *Sun* says that the fur trade is very lively. Dealers look forward to an active demand during the coming fall and winter, and are making their preparations accordingly. The fashionable furs will be seal skins, ermine, and Astrachan lamb skins. [illegible]

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND.

Twenty-two Persons Killed and Fifty-seven Injured.

From the London Telegraph, August 14.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the degree of excitement, and alarm produced in the secluded community at Stowmarket by the deadly explosion of Friday last. Unfortunately, the results of the catastrophe fully justify this alarm. No fewer than twenty-two persons were killed; fifty-seven were wounded, of whom three or four are scarcely expected to survive, and two bodies are supposed to be lying among the ruins. From the brief reports given on Saturday, comparatively few readers would understand the nature and extent of the situation of the catastrophe. Stowmarket is a town of about 3,000 inhabitants. It lies on the main line of the Great Eastern Railway, twelve miles beyond Ipswich and fourteen to the southwest of Bury St. Edmunds. For many years past the firm of Messrs. Prentice, whose staple trade was that of maltsters and brewers, but who were also corn merchants and paper makers, have been the leading men in the town. The fame of the experiments on gun cotton in Germany, Switzerland and France having come into notice in England, Messrs. Prentice started the manufacture of that material at Stowmarket on a small scale. As the business increased a limited liability company was formed with a capital of £20,000, the whole of which has been paid up.

[illegible]

TURKISH BATHS.

TURKISH BATHS, 294 Wabash-av.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

[illegible]

MARK HOPKINS, President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

The Inventors' Exhibition AND PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION

[illegible]

$28—Royal Havana Lottery, of Cuba.

[illegible]

[illegible]

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND.

Twenty-two Persons Killed and Fifty-seven Injured.

From the London Telegraph, August 31.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the degree of excitement and alarm produced in the neighborhood of Pendlebury by the terrible explosion of Friday last. Until the deadly explosion of the catastrophe fortunately, for many, the number of the killed is only twenty-two persons were done or fear are were wounded or injured, and two bodies scarcely expected to survive, but it is hoped are supposed to be lying beneath the ruins. From the brief inquiry given on Saturday, comparatively few facts were elicited under the circumstances of the situation stand the nature not strictly within the area of the catastrophe. It lies on the line of about 5,000 inhabitants. The Eastern Railway, main line of the Great Northern and four-twelve miles beyond Ipswich and four-teen to the southwest of Bury St. Edmunds. For many years past the firm of Messrs. Moseley Trueller, whose principal business was that of maltsters and brewers, in which trade was that of a considerable part of the town. The name of the experiments on the farm. The fame of the experiments on gun cotton in Germany, Switzerland and Austria, and more lately in England, France having come into notice in Messrs. Moseley's establishment, started the manufacture of that material at Stowmarket on a small scale. As the business increased a limited liability company was formed with a capital of £50,000, the whole of which has been paid up.

It is unnecessary here to say more of the process of manufacture than that the raw material consists of cotton waste, which after being carefully cleansed is charged by Messrs. Moseley with the nitric acid, the saturation and other operations which complete the explosive compound which, after being dried, it is packed up and placed in magazines built of stout brick, but not further secured or protected. The magazines are, in consideration of the quantities of gun cotton usually stored in them, detached from the other buildings, cartridges or charges are made for sporting purposes, and for some years past the firm has made the only one in England engaged in the manufacture, has supplied large consignments to the order of the War Office for the charging of torpedoes. How, from this fact, as well as from the known properties of the compound, its unknown properties of the compound, its unknown properties of the explosive agent may be perhaps forbear as an explosive agent may be perhaps forbear as an explosive agent may be

Early in the afternoon of the day men-tioned all the hands, except those who were absent through sickness or on leave, had returned from their mid-day meal. The weather was intensely hot, and the sun's rays were beating down on the flat plain of the gun-cotton factory. At ten minutes past two, a few seconds between reports, succeeding each other so quickly as to seem almost one, rent the air, while at the same moment, a terrific concussion shook the whole neighborhood with one general and universal crash. In one house a crystal chandelier was riven from its holding ceiling in a shower of fragments; in another house valuable china and finally relics were dashed from the sideboard in a third, where a child was sleeping, the ceiling fell in large parts, a large quantity of glass was destroyed. In the same house, curiously enough, the wine cellar door was forced open, and mirrors were fractured, furniture broken, and, in many cases, where the sashes as well as the windows were right through the room, the inmates were either wounded or had marvelously narrow escapes. To those who had left the factory, but were still employed at the factory, that fearful roll of smoke, and the suffocating gases that poisoned the air, fell. Hurrying down to-ward the works they came in view of what was a few minutes before the busy scene of a populous village, with its magazine and sheds intact. Now all was changed into a burning ruin, enveloped in sulphurous fumes, the buildings utterly wrecked and destroyed, sheds were blown down, workshops unroofed and dismantled, leaving the gaunt outlines of the machinery half obscured by the smoke from burning rafters. Bricks, slates, and iron torn up into shreds, or broken, were seen in heaps through an atmosphere thick with dust and fire and nitrous gases. The sites of the three magazines were occupied by three deep hollows, and the earth was heaped up into black mounds. Not a vestige of the structures remained. Worse even than the scene, appalling though it was, were the cries of the wounded scattered over the site, scarcely of ruin, the terrified aspect of those who having been in the works had escaped with their lives, and the lamentations of those who were searching for their friends.

Notwithstanding that the flames had seized the main portion of the stock, and in spite of the imminent danger, the people set to work to get out the wounded, the dead, and the dying. Cabs and carts, and even hand-barrows were put into requisition, though, as it turned out, indiscreet example, were Mr. Edward Hamilton and Mr. William, his nephew, the sons of the finest of Messrs. Moseley's men. Observing the clothes of a man among the broken masonry of the drying-house, Mr. Hamilton cautioned a bystander in order to get him out, urging others to help them and assuring them that there was no danger. But while one of them was handing along a package of gun cotton, it or some other material exploded, and blew them both to pieces—scarcely even of the shattered bones remain. People around were thrown down by the concussion, and it is feared that some have also had escaped fire arrow explosion were killed by this. The report was heard in the town. What was believed to be a tremendous peal of thunder, followed by a terrific crash, and when they came to it Mr. Beasley asked the man if he would not leave his horse and cart there until they returned. "Oh, no; I shall be back soon." I will carry it along with me," was the reply, and they passed on. To the right of and very near the end of the factory was to be delivered. Yesterday morning Mr. Adams told another clerk that he expected he would have a shooting party before the day was through with, but as he continued with his work nothing was thought of the remark. That party expected by Mr. Browne is evidenced by his having a revolver with him, and for only reason assigned for not using it was the intense pain which the wound caused him.

An Avalanche reporter called at the station-house last evening and conversed with Mr. Browne, from whom he received the following statement:

I don't care to go into particulars since this thing, as it is a very unpleasant subject, but I will tell you the events of the past few days.

Friday last, about 4 o'clock, Mr. Gardner's condition, but never learned its author until yesterday morning, because of my interest (if I went immediately to Mr. Adams, who was eating his dinner), and told him that he must marry my daughter.

"He was about 5 o'clock, and he said me to go away, and he would see me at my room, his Second street. I went away and waited at my room until about 9 o'clock, when, he not coming, I started him why he had not come to my room as agreed. He said he was sorry, but he could not come about some one being sick, and that he would see me in the morning. I asked him why he him and said 'Shaking his index finger slowly, as if in grim earnestness): "You must not marry my daughter."

I then left and returned to my store, where I remained until 12 o'clock, when I went to dinner at the appearance. He said that he had been deceived in relation to some matters between his self, and that he had come around to see if he could not effect a compromise. I told him that no compromise could be effected in but one way, and that was by Adams marrying my daughter.

Nothing was said further on the subject until Christmas, when he went away. In company with Mr. Harris, appears to have been unconscious of any impending trouble, and to have quietly sauntered up town a few minutes before the forgery was announced. In the absence of both partners, the detective employed by the Continental Bank took possession of the office. Mr. Smith reported his case to Police Headquarters through Detective Elder, on duty in Wall street, and within a few minutes after the discovery of the forgery orders were sent out from the Central Office to have the principal avenues of the city watched in order to capture Van Saun if possible. In the office was found the ribbon-stamp which had been used in forging the check payable to the Continental Bank. It was also ascertained that Van Saun had obtained at the Continental Bank, yesterday at about 10 a. m., a certified check for $20,000, gold, by a forgery, purporting to be signed by Abram Van Saun, employed as a clerk by C. M. Harris & Co., brokers, of No. 36 Broad street. Van Saun, acting for Harris & Co., had bought $20,000 gold on Monday from F. H. Smith, which in the usual course of business was to be delivered yesterday. The purchase was consummated yesterday, soon after 9 p. m., Van Saun receiving from Smith a check for $80,000, coffee drawn by Morton, Bliss & Co., on the Bank of New York, and Treasury certificates for $20,000, gold; and pairing therefore a check drawn by C. M. Harris & Co. (whose firm name he was authorized to sign), on the Continental Bank, for $100,000 currency, and apparently certified by Mr. Timpson, the cashier of that bank. Mr. Smith at once took the check to the Continental Bank, and was there informed that the certification was a forgery, and a clumsy one at that. He rushed back to Harris & Co.'s office to find Van Saun, and that person had in the meantime gone to the Bank of New York, cashed the check for $20,000, gold, and disappeared. As he left the bank, one of the tellers remarked to another, "How fast that man goes!"

As news of the affair spread, a great crowd assembled in front of No. 36 Broad street, and swarmed upon the steps leading to the basement in which the little office of Harris & Co. is located. The firm was formerly known as Van Saun & Son, but the younger Van Saun having failed in business as a broker a few years ago, the firm was reorganized, Mr. Harris

THE COUNCIL.

Informal Meeting on the Water-Pipe Question.

Explanations by Messrs. Wahl and Ford--Nothing Done.

Mr. Ford to be Put in Bankruptcy.

An informal meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. Ald. Holden in the chair.

Present -- Aldermen Simson, Knickerbocker, Dixon, Otis, Montgomery, Dailey, Bitterman, Powell (W. B.), Bailey, Powell (George), Wilson, Medlar, Walsh, Glade, Whitbeck, Gardner, Shell, Medill, Buckley, Jenkins, Schaefer, McCaffrey, McCauley, Stanton.

THE WATER PIPE QUESTION.

Ald. Wilson then stated the object of the meeting, which was to gather as much light as possible on the question of adopting a resolution recommended by the Board of Public Works, on the question of Mr. Ford's contract with the city to supply water pipe. He had determined the Common Council, the creation of Mr. Ford, the Board of Public Works, and whether or not to award the contract. If they were let on a proposition to complete the work, he knew of no very objectionable proposition. It had been said that the city of Chicago had a right to compel the contractor to carry out his contract, and if he refused to do so, that he would be relieved from his bond. He (Wilson) was opposed to the Council's doing anything that would relieve the contractor from the obligations of his contract. He did not care for the sum, so long as the city was protected. He had a few words to say in explanation of his action in the matter. He had been informed by Mr. Ford that he was in trouble, and that he had a right to sue the city for damages. He (Wilson) had told Mr. Ford not to do so, but to wait and see what could be done. He had told him that he would not be able to get his money for two years. He (Wilson) had been informed by Mr. Ford that he had been offered $100,000 for his contract, but that he would not sell it. He (Wilson) had told Mr. Ford